FACTS ON FILE
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Week in Headlines

International

Peron resigned in face of revolt by Argentine armed forces.

Russia announced grant of sovereignty to East Germany; return of Porkkala base to Finland.

UN Assembly convened, barred Red China membership issue from agenda, deferred review of Cyprus dispute.

Hurricanes struck Gulf Coast of Mexico, coastal North Carolina.

United States

GOP promised new farm program, challenged Democrats on issue.

Nixon denied GOP would cut armed forces solely to trim budget.

AF's $2.4 billion SAGE radar network deal with AT&T & Western Electric halted pending study of Controller General's objections.

Marciano knocked out Moore to retain heavyweight title.

WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY

East Germany Gets Sovereignty

The USSR granted sovereignty to the (East) German Democratic Republic Sept. 20 after 3 days of Moscow talks between Soviet leaders & East German Premier Otto Grotewohl & Deputy Premier Walter Ulbricht. (Ulbricht, head of the East German Communist Party, had been absent from the East German public scene for 2 months when the East German news agency, ADN, announced his presence in Moscow Aug. 29.) [See p. 301D2]

Fulfilling a Sept. 19 pledge of Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, the USSR Sept. 20 abolished the office of Soviet High Commissioner in East Germany and annuled for East Germany all laws & directives issued by the 4-power Allied Control Council. [See p. 157C-F2]

Soviet Troops to Remain

East Germany received its sovereignty under a treaty that said the East German Govt. was "free in its decisions upon questions of its interior politics & foreign politics, including its relations with the [West] German Federal Republic, as well as of a development of relations with other states." Soviet troops currently in East Germany, "in accordance with the existing international agreements, remain temporarily . . . with the approval [of East Germany] on conditions to be settled by an additional agreement." East Germany was to become a full member of the Warsaw military pact. [See p. 167B-C3]

Ulbricht declared Sept. 19 that the presence of Soviet troops was "essential" so long as "the Western powers are not ready to withdraw their troops from West Germany and liquidate their military bases."

East-West Ties Urged

Ulbricht also said Sept. 19: "The legal position of the [East & West] German states raises the necessity of mutual recognition & of the direct settlement of various questions between the 2 governments." This was particularly true because "control of communications between West Germany & West Berlin" was in East German hands. "However difficult it may be for leading political circles in Bonn & West Berlin, they must recognize that their plans to undermine [East Germany] with the help of the cold war are doomed to failure. The sooner this is realized, the better it will be for the populace of West Berlin."

The East German-Soviet treaty said both countries agreed that "their main aim" was "a peaceful settlement for the whole of Germany by means of appropriate negotiations." The communiqué announcing the treaty recommended participation of both German Govts. in the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers' meeting in October. [See p. 269E-F2]

Border Changes Rejected

Ulbricht called on West Germany to "assess the situation realistically and realize that it can exercise its rights only" on its territory. "Its declarations about [restoring] German boundaries are worthless because valid international treaties exist," he added. This was regarded as a reply to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's statements Sept. 13 on unity & boundaries. [See p. 302G1]

The USSR said Sept. 16 in a formal rejection of Adenauer's statements: "The Soviet Govt. considers the [West] German Fed. Govt. as part of Germany. Another part of Germany is the [East] German Dem. Republic." "The question of the borders of Germany was settled by the Potsdam agreement" (under which the U.S., Britain & the USSR awarded part of East Prussia to the USSR, the rest to Poland, and authorized Polish forces to occupy German territories east of the Oder & Neisse Rivers). [See pp. 116C-D2, C-E3, 120F-G1; Vol. V, 247L-M]

Eastern Action on Prisoners

The Sept. 20 communiqué noted that the East Germans as well as Adenauer had asked the USSR to release German prisoners of World War II, but there still was no publication in the USSR of Adenauer's statement that the Russians had promised their return. [See p. 301E1]

East German Deputy Premier Otto Nuschke said in Moscow Sept. 17 that Bulganin's statement to Adenauer meant "the USSR was already acting on a request . . . submitted by our Govt." The East German Govt. Sept. 15 released a letter to the USSR dated Aug. 31 asking for return of the prisoners. The letter said the subject was discussed during the visit of Soviet leaders to East Germany in July. [See p. 247D2]

(West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano, denying Bulganin's charge that West Germany was detaining 100,000 Soviet citizens, said at a press conference in Bonn Sept. 16 that all Soviet citizens in his country were free to leave and that the USSR has been invited to send representatives to locate detained Russians.) [See p. 302B1]

Adenauer Explains Stand

Adenauer said at a press conference in Bonn Sept. 16 that "it would have been unwise for us to have turned down the offer to establish diplomatic relations" with the USSR, which "extends over 1/6 of the earth's surface and is . . . one of the most powerful states in the world." He noted that other NATO & WEU countries maintained diplomatic relations with the USSR. "What other countries claim for themselves we can claim ourselves," he declared.

Adenauer said establishment of diplomatic relations "will change nothing, absolutely nothing, just as it did not in the case of other countries." "We shall remain completely loyal to our commitments" to the Western groupings, which "we joined from inner convictions," he pledged. Adenauer said he had not insisted on an agreement on unification because he wished to avoid bilateral negotiations that would prejudice the forthcoming Big 4 Forgn. Ministers' meeting.

USSR Preoccupied Internally

Adenauer said his talks with Soviet leaders convinced him the West should consider certain aspects of Soviet policy. He said the USSR "would like to devote its entire power"

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to "a mass of tremendous tasks in the interior . . . economic, social & cultural tasks." "This is not a short-term objective," he reported. "Nobody in the world can say how long it will take."

Adenauer said: Soviet leaders were "concerned whether they can truly solve their internal tasks while at the same time having to make tremendous expenditures for armaments." "That is the reason why they want a period in which they will not have to spend so much for armaments." But this did not mean the Russians had "departed from their Communist ideas." "One must accept the desires of the Russians as a reality [and] try to draw from this reality the necessary consequences with all the caution & without an exaggerated confidence in the future."

Adenauer called a 2d news conference Sept. 20 to expand his remarks and to assert that his Govt. intended to maintain its rearmament schedule. [See p. 247A3]

Khrushchev Sees Bonn Decline

Soviet CP Chief Nikita S. Khrushchev delivered an off-the-cuff speech on the future of communism & capitalism at a dinner for the East German delegation in Moscow Sept. 17. Khrushchev referred to Western speculation about the Russians "starting to smile." "That smile is genuine," Khrushchev said. "We wish to live in peace, tranquillity. But if anyone believes that our smiles involve abandonment of the teaching of Marx, Engels & Lenin, he deceives himself poorly. Those who wait for that must wait until a shrimp learns to whistle" [an old Russian proverb].

"We honestly said to Adenauer: 'Your star is waning. It is the star of capitalism. That of socialism is only beginning, but it will shine with a thousand fires.'"

Recalling that "America did not recognize us for 16 years," Khrushchev told the East Germans: "The time will come when they will knock at your door to recognize you. Then it will be up to you to decide whether it is worth it. Without being recognized . . . you can very well exist." [See pp. 221E2, 261C3]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Porkkala Returned to Finland

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin announced Sept. 17 that the USSR would give up its air-naval base on the Porkkala Peninsula in Finland, and Soviet Defense Min. Georgi K. Zhukov said next day that the USSR had decided to liquidate all its military bases on foreign soil.

The Soviet decision to evacuate Porkkala within 3 months was incorporated into a renewal of the USSR-Finnish mutual defense alliance signed by Russian & Finnish officials in Moscow Sept. 19. Finnish Pres. Juho K. Paasikivi, Premier Urho K. Kekkonen & other Finnish officials arrived in Moscow to discuss the treaty Sept. 15.* One delegation member said Sept. 17 that the USSR apparently had decided "well in advance" to give up Porkkala. "We didn't even have to ask," he said.

(Finland gave a 50-yr. lease on Porkkala to Russia in 1947. The Russians agreed to pay "rent" of about 5¢ per acre on the 152-sq.-mi. area, which was about 12 mi. from Helsinki.)

The protocol signed Sept. 17 provided that the 10-yr. mutual defense treaty signed in 1948 should be extended 20 years after ratification by the Finnish & Soviet Parliaments and after ratification instruments were exchanged. If neither country denounced the treaty one year before it expired, it would continue automatically for 5 more years & for 5-yr. periods after that unless denounced. [See Vol. VIII, p. 111D; Vol. VI, 419D]

At a Kremlin reception after the signing, Paasikivi said: "I am here in Moscow for the 7th time for negotiations . . . but this is the first time that I return to our capital satisfied. Usually I have returned unsatisfied." Soviet & East German leaders joined in laughter as Paasikivi said the Soviet base at Porkkala had been "very inconvenient for us." [See Vol XIII, p. 390B3]

U. S. Asked to Give Up Bases

Zhukov's remarks about liquidation of all foreign military bases were made to newsmen at a reception Sept. 18. He said: "The sooner others follow our example the better it will be for peace in our opinion." Asked what "others" he had in mind, Zhukov replied: "For example, the U.S." "Talk of peace must be reinforced by actions, and that is what we are doing," Zhukov said.

(U.S. State Dept. officials said they knew of no other Soviet-leased bases on foreign soil besides Porkkala & Port Arthur, returned to Communist China this year.) [See p. 175C-D1]

Collaborators Get Amnesty

The USSR Sept. 18 announced an amnesty for Russians who collaborated with the Germans during World War II. The amnesty provided for immediate release of minor collaborators, reduction of sentences for major collaborators & immediate liberation of persons convicted of serving in German military or police units. The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* said one reason for the amnesty was the ending of the state of war with Germany.

Burgess, MacLean Were Spies

The British Forgn. Office confirmed Sept. 18 that Donald MacLean & Guy Burgess had spied for the USSR for a long period before they quit their British Govt. posts & disappeared behind the Iron Curtain in 1951. [See Vol. XI, p. 189N]

British security forces were investigating MacLean, then head of the Forgn. Office's U.S. Dept., but there was "insufficient evidence" to warrant his arrest, a Forgn. Office spokesman said. The Forgn. Office also was examining the record of Burgess, who had been 2d secy. in the British Embassy in Washington. The spokesman said the British Govt. had no powers to prevent both men from leaving the country.

These disclosures were made following appearance of an article by ex-Soviet spy Vladimir Petrov in the London Sunday newspaper *The People* Sept. 18. Petrov said Burgess & MacLean were recruited as Russian spies while they were students at Cambridge U., but the 2 men did not know of each other's spy work until they asked the USSR for asylum after they learned they were under investigation. Petrov, who exposed a Soviet spy ring in Australia in 1954, said the 2 men had given the Russians "briefcases full of Forgn. Office documents." [See p. 302A3; Vol. XIV, 283A3]

Polish Exile Premier Defects

Hugo Hanke, who had been named premier of the Polish Govt.-in-exile by exile-government Pres. August Zaleski in London, was named by Warsaw radio Sept. 10 as one of the Soviet-bloc refugees who had heeded the Eastern European "come home" campaign. Warsaw radio broadcast a speech by Hanke urging others to follow his example. Polish exiles said in London they had not known where Hanke was; he had been seen last in Rome Sept. 5.

The head of the Soviet redefection program, Gen. Nikolai F. Mikhailov, was quoted in Warsaw Sept. 20 as saying that no records had been kept on the number of refugees returning to the USSR but that 250 had returned through Berlin since April.

(The Soviet satellites issued during the spring a series of amnesties to refugees who wished to return to their countries and "integrate themselves in the constructive work" of their homelands.)

U.S. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) said in London Sept. 19, after a month-long tour of European refugee camps, that obstacles to U.S. immigration were helping the Russians' redefection campaign in Fed. (West) Germany & Austria. [See p. 124G2]

(Bulgaria, following other Soviet satellites, announced Sept. 20 it would cut its armed forces by 18,000 men before Dec. 31.) [See p. 294A2]

U.S.-Red China Talks Advance

U.S. Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia U. Alexis Johnson agreed Sept. 20 to discuss other subjects besides interned civilians in his Geneva talks with Red Chinese Amb.-to-Poland Wang Pingnan. Johnson was said to have agreed

*Bulganin, reported suffering from a cold, did not welcome the Finnish & East German delegations at the Moscow airport. He told newsmen Sept. 18 he had lost 46 lbs. in 40 days through athletics.

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to move to the 2d item on the agenda ("other practical matters") after Wang agreed to consider the first item (interned civilians) open for further discussion. Both ambassadors agreed to enforce complete secrecy in the talks. [See p. 303E1]

9 Americans Freed

Peiping radio said Sept. 11 that the 10 American civilians whose release was promised Sept. 10 had been convicted of crimes ranging from propagandizing to espionage but their prison conduct was "fairly good" and the 10 would be released "in advance of the expiration of their terms."

9 of the 10 Americans had crossed into Hong Kong by Sept. 20: Rev. Harold W. Rigney of Chicago & Walter A. Rickett of Seattle, the latter a Fulbright student (Sept. 16); Lawrence Robert Buol of Stockton, Calif., a Nationalist China Civil Airlines employe (Sept. 17); American Dominican priests James G. Joyce of Clinton, Mass., Frederick A. Gordon of Somerset, Ohio & Joseph E. Hyde of Lowell, Mass. (Sept. 18); Rev. Levi A. Lovegren of Cherry Grove, Ore., Sarah Perkins of Charleston, S.C., a missionary-nurse, & Dorothy Middleton of Cicero, Ill., an interdenominational missionary (Sept. 20).

Rickett, 34, whose wife was released from China in February, said in Hong Kong after his release: "I was engaged in espionage work . . . I was an agent for the U.S. Govt. I collected military information . . . and I was guilty." He said the Communists had treated him leniently and that he was convinced the U.S. had used bacteriological warfare in Korea. [See p. 66C3]

Soviet Farm Tour Ends

A 12-man Soviet farm delegation that toured the U. S. & Canada returned to Moscow Sept. 15 [see p. 277G3]. Its Canadian tour was marked by hostile demonstrations in Montreal, Winnipeg & London, Ont. by anti-Communist refugees.

A group of Ukrainians jeered the Russians at the start of their Canadian tour in Montreal Aug. 25. Their visit to Winnipeg (with the largest foreign-born population in Canada) was cut short after 300 demonstrators mobbed the Russians on arrival at the airport Sept. 1. The Russians toured the world's largest grain exchange under heavy police guard. On arrival at London later Sept. 1, they were called "murderers." After a visit to Niagara Falls Sept. 3, the Russians cancelled a scheduled visit to Toronto, where there were threats of demonstrations by Ukrainians & Polish groups. (3 Russians who had stayed in the U. S. rejoined the group at Niagara Falls.)

In Ottawa Sept. 4, the Russian group's leader, Actg. Agri. Min. Vladimir V. Matskevich, blamed "a small number of hooligans" for the incidents, which "have nothing in common with the Canadian people." Next day he called the incidents "intolerable" and said it was "obviously impossible to continue our work under conditions where our delegates are threatened & insulted."

The delegates were said to be unsatisfied with a Canadian Govt. statement Sept. 5 which called the incidents "most unfortunate." Matskevitch implied in a news conference in Ottawa Sept. 9 that Canada may have lost orders for farm machinery because of the demonstrations. [See p. 278B-G1]

Russians to Inspect U. S. Housing

The Soviet Embassy in Washington Sept. 15 accepted an invitation for 10 Soviet housing officials to tour housing projects in the U. S. starting Oct. 2. The invitation was extended Aug. 24 by Earl W. Smith of El Cerrito, Calif., pres. of the Natl. Assn. of Home Builders.

UNITED NATIONS

Assembly Shuns Peiping

The UN Gen. Assembly opened its 10th regular session Sept. 20 in New York and for the 3d time adopted a U.S. resolution deferring consideration of UN membership for Communist China for another year. [See Vol. XIV, p. 314B1; XIII, 305B1]

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov* avoided provocative language in introducing the customary Soviet resolution proposing Red Chinese membership. He said the Assembly was "being opened in a more auspicious international atmosphere" this year and that "restoration of the legitimate rights" of the Peiping Govt. would "represent an important new step toward the further relaxation" of tension. [See p. 215G2]

American Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. then introduced the resolution to defer action. It was adopted 42-12, with 6 abstentions. Voting with the Soviet bloc were: Burma, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden & Yugoslavia. (Indonesia abstained in 1954; Israel, which approved the U.S. resolution in 1954, abstained this year with Afghanistan, Egypt, Saudi-Arabia, Syria & Yemen.)

Maza Named President

The Assembly Sept. 20 unanimously elected José Maza, 66, of Chile president of the 10th session.

Facts on Maza: Elected to Chilean House 1921; named Min. of Justice & Public Education 1924 & Chief Min. 1925; in Chilean Senate 1925-53; served as Amb. to Uruguay, Brazil, Haiti, Panama & Peru; headed Chilean delegation to 4 Gen. Assembly sessions; regarded as co-author of new Chilean constitution.

The Assembly Sept. 21 elected Ethiopia & Luxembourg to name assembly vice presidents along with representatives of the Big 5 (U.S., Britain, France, the USSR & Nationalist China). Elected to head the Assembly's main committees: *Political*—Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand; *Special Political*—Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand; *Economic*—Ernest G. Chauvet of Haiti; *Social*—Omar Loutfi of Egypt; *Trusteeship*—Luciano Joublanc-Rivas of Mexico; *Budgetary*—Hans Engen of Norway; *Legal*—Manfred Lachs of Poland. [See Vol. XIV, p. 314D2]

*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told newsmen in New York Sept. 19 that Molotov had invited her to visit the USSR "any time & bring anone you wish." The invitation was issued during a Paris-New York flight Sept. 18. Mrs. Roosevelt was returning from a 4-week world tour. [See p. 316G2]

UN Bars Cyprus Issue

The UN Gen. Assembly's Steering Com. Sept. 21 rejected a Greek proposal to place discussion of the Cyprus issue on the Assembly's agenda. The U.S., which had abstained in a similar vote in 1954, joined Britain, France, Chile, Luxembourg, New Zealand & Norway in voting against the Greek proposal, which was supported by the USSR, Poland, Egypt & Mexico. Natl. China, Ethiopia, Haiti & Thailand abstained. [See Vol. XIV, p. 414C3]

British State Min. Anthony Nutting told the committee that Cyprus was "indisputably a British responsibility" and therefore outside UN jurisdiction. He said Greece was urging Cypriots to resort to violence but "my Govt. devoutly hopes that the door of friendly consultation will not remain closed for long." [See p. 295F2]

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., explaining the change in the U.S. position, said that in 1954 the U.S. was "dubious" about bringing the Cyprus issue before the Assembly because it doubted that "positive results could be achieved here." He said the debate then "was conducted in a spirit of relative moderation," but "since then, the situation has become more inflamed." Lodge added that this was one occasion "when quiet diplomacy is far more effective than public debate." [See p. 214E1]

Dulles in Cyprus Plea

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles Sept. 18 urged Greece & Turkey not to let "the unhappy events of the past 2 weeks" affect the "partnership" of Greece & Turkey which "constitutes a strong bulwark of the free world in a critical area." "If that bulwark should be materially weakened, the consequence could be grave indeed."

In letters to the Greek & Turkish Premiers, Dulles said "the close & friendly co-operation of Greece & Turkey has proved a powerful deterrent to Communist ambitions in the eastern Mediterranean." A U.S. statement accompanying the letters termed the Greek-Turkish tension "most regrettable." [See p. 303G1]

More Turk Cabinet Changes

Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes told the Turkish Parliament Sept. 12 that Communists had led the anti-Greek demonstrations in Turkey Sept. 6. Replying to Dulles' letter Sept. 21, Menderes said Turkey "wants to continue its friendship & alliance" with Greece. New Turkish Cabt. changes were announced Sept. 15, but the name of the Interior Minister was not disclosed. [See p. 303B2]

5 major newspapers in Ankara &

Istanbul were closed Sept. 20 for violating censorship regulations imposed after the Sept. 6 demonstrations.

(*N.Y. Times* correspondent Michael L. Hoffman, in Geneva after a trip to Istanbul, wrote Sept. 16: "The Turkish riots last week were much worse than could be reported from Istanbul," where foreign correspondents were "under martial law." "When [I] left Istanbul this morning, extensive sections of the principal shopping areas were still largely debris." [See p. 295C3]

Terrorist Group Barred

The Cyprus Govt. banned the EOKA, the Natl. Org. of Cypriot Fighters, for one year starting Sept. 15. The underground organization had sponsored a terrorist campaign to back demands for merger of Cyprus with Greece. A Cyprus Govt. report Sept. 21 said Communists had influenced trade unions in Cyprus & pushed agitation for enosis.

British troops loosed tear gas on rioting youths who tore a British flag & fired a British building in Nicosia, capital of Cyprus, Sept. 17. British Commandos opened fire on rioting villagers at Amiandos, 45 mi. sw of Nicosia, Sept. 21.

World Bank Finds Prosperity

The Intl. Bank & Intl. Monetary Fund held their annual joint meeting in Istanbul Sept. 12-16. The Bank's 10th annual report said the fiscal year ended June 30 was the most prosperous for the Bank & for the world since World War II. Loans for the year totaled $409,600,000, net earnings about $25 million. Both were at new highs. Total Bank loans since inception came to $2.25 billion to 37 countries. Most loans were for electric-power development, and none were defaulted.

The report said the Bank now received nearly half its loan funds from private sources. "At first largely dependent on . . . the U. S., the Bank has since been able to use the capital subscribed by . . . other member countries and has been able to borrow funds from investors throughout the world," it said.

U. S. Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey told the meeting Sept. 12 that the strengthened U. S. economy "provided an increased & high level of demand for the world's goods." He called this the "most important" U. S. contribution to world economic progress.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler told the meeting Sept. 14 that there had been "a number of signs of back-pedaling" in the U. S.' liberal trade policies [see pp. 298G3, 280B3]. He said Britain would not move toward free convertibility of the pound until the danger of domestic inflation had passed and its internal economic situation was well under control. Butler confirmed reports that the British Cabinet was reviewing defense expenditures for possible cuts. [See p. 298B3]

Recent Intl. Bank loans: (July 8) 2 loans totaling $7½ million to Nicaragua (for development of electric power); (July 29) $18.2 million to Guatemala (road construction); (Aug. 5) $5 million to Peru (highway maintenance); (Aug. 29) $5½ million to Uruguay (electric power) & 1½ million to Nicaragua (farm improvement). [See p. 267B1]

(The Bank Aug. 1 named Corbin Allardice, ex-executive director of the U. S. Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., as atomic energy adviser for possible loans in that field.)

International Economics

World Economic Report 1953-54, an annual UN study issued June 26, said world trade reached a new high in 1954, up 7% over 1953. A UNESCO survey June 28 reported 3 times more TV stations in the world than in 1953: 570 stations (in 38 countries) serving 42 million sets. . . . The UN's June *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* rated West Germany the world's 3d largest motor-vehicle producer (after the U.S. & Britain). The U. S. made 6,601,000 cars in 1954 (68% of the world total). West German production was just over a million. [See p. 283D1] . . . The May *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* said wholesale price indexes in most countries in 1953-54 showed "remarkable stability." U. S. prices had no more than a 1% variation.

The Food & Agri. Org.'s annual report Sept. 13 reviewed the FAO's first 10 years and reported that food production was increasing faster than world population although diets were low in many areas while surpluses existed in others. Omitting the Communist bloc, on which figures were inadequate: slightly more food per capita was available in 1955 than before World War II; the world produced 20% more rice, milk & cotton, 30% more wheat, fats & meat, 50% more fruit & sugar and 80% more rubber (not counting synthetic rubber). . . . UN statisticians said July 13 that world population passed the 2.528 billion mark in 1954.

(GATT's secretariat in Geneva announced Sept. 12 that all 34 member nations had approved Japan's entry into GATT but that 14 had invoked the escape clause which would exclude their trade with Japan from benefits of the agreement. Britain, France & Australia had led a move to block Japanese membership for fear of a renewal of Japan's pre-war dumping practices.) [See p. 271B2]

Other UN Developments

World Health Org., meeting in Mexico City, approved May 24 a working budget of $10,203,000. . . . UNICEF announced Aug. 9 that 51 governments had given or pledged $9,370,000 for the current year. 2 U. S. contributions in 1955 totaled $3,116,840, which included a final payment for 1954. . . . The Universal Copyright Convention, sponsored by UNESCO, became effective Sept. 16 with ratification by 15 countries, including the U. S. . . . The first UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime approved Aug. 30 in Geneva a "prisoners charter," barring "all cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments." . . . The Comm. on Narcotic Drugs May 12 approved the principles of a proposed single convention on narcotics to replace existing treaties.

The UN Trusteeship Cncl. June 30 received an appeal from pro-French elements in the western Cameroons for help against an allegedly Communist-led group that wanted an immediate plebiscite on the future of the trust territory. Leaders of the nationalist group, Union des Populations du Cameroun, cabled the Council June 1 that French forces were "massacring" natives in the French Cameroons. . . . Palestine truce chief, Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada, was named to a 2d 1-yr. term June 22 by UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammerskjöld. Burn's first year ended Aug. 10. [See p. 303C2] . . . The U. S. notified the Security Council Apr. 14 that it had filed a claim for $271,384 against Czechoslovakia for the shooting down of an F-84 jet bomber in 1953. [See Vol. XIII, p. 75L]

The Economic & Social Council's social committee voted May 24 to postpone consideration of a treaty on freedom of information until 1957. The draft treaty would establish "permissible limitations" on press freedom. The U. S. opposed it in any form. . . . The Assembly of the Intl. Civil Aviation Org., meeting in Montreal June 13, voted a net budget of $2,826,971 (Canadian) for 1956. The Assembly approved Fed. (West) Germany's application for membership & forwarded it to the Gen. Assembly [see p. 197D3]. ICAO's council reported June 3 that a record 57,800,000 persons travelled on scheduled airlines in 1954.

UNESCO Hq. in Paris announced June 22 that it had dismissed 3 employes who had failed to appear before a U. S. loyalty board. Their identity was not disclosed. [See p. 155C2]

A special Senate subcommittee, headed by Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., recommended Aug. 9 that Pres. Eisenhower consider asking for a UN conference to study changes in the UN charter (which provided for such a conference after 10 years). The report did not state what changes should be made. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 60D3, 19B-E3]

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Cambodia. Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Popular Socialist Rally won all 91 seats in the Cambodian Natl. Assembly in the country's 3d election, held Sept. 11. Major loser was the pro-neutralist Democratic Party, which had a majority in the previous Assembly.

Norodom, who abdicated as king in March [see p. 66G2], had staged an extensive pro-American campaign, although he himself was not up for office. He reaffirmed Sept. 13 that he would not take public office, but

he said he would head a party committee comparable to a council of state. A Premier was to be named by the Assembly. Norodom said Sept. 19 that the Assembly would redraft Cambodia's constitution to broaden its democratic base and to remove references to participation in the French Union. He said there remained no reason for links with France. [See p. 50C3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Nixon Presents Farm Plan

Vice Pres. Nixon, defending the Eisenhower farm record, offered at the Natl. Plowing Contest in Wabash County, Ind. Sept. 17 this 5-point GOP program to assure farmers a fair share of U.S. prosperity:

(1) Continuation of flexible price supports. (2) "A bold imaginative program" to develop new U.S. & foreign markets. (3) More research to cut farm costs & increase use of farm products. (4) Continuation of soil conservation, rural electrification & other programs to improve farm property & living conditions. (5) A program of rural development to help marginal farmers.

Nixon denounced Democratic criticism of GOP farm policy as "demogoguery." As for Pres. Eisenhower's 1952 campaign statement on continuing 90% price supports but seeking "full parity" as the farmer's share of national income (a statement Democrats called a broken pledge), Nixon said: The President had promised to back 90% supports only through 1954 and had done so; Pres. Eisenhower still believed farmers deserved 100% of parity in the market place; Mr. Eisenhower "never [has] been known to break a solemnly given promise . . . and farmers can be sure that he is not going to begin by breaking his word to them." [See Vol. XII, p. 278H]

Nixon conceded that farmers were "caught in a squeeze" but denied there was a "farm depression" in the U.S. He said 2/3 of the farm price decline had occurred under the Truman Admin. and could not be blamed on the Eisenhower flexible support program, which had gone into effect only in 1955. The price drop, he said, was caused by an $8½ billion farm surplus. [See p. 296E-F1]

Benson Pledges 'Sound' Action

Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson declared at a press conference in Washington Sept. 16 that the program he would present to Congress [see p. 304F1], while not worked out yet, would be "economically sound & in the long-time interest of farmers." He said it would include "no radical measures like plowing under cotton or the slaughter of little pigs [as in the early New Deal days]." (Ex-Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell told Chicago Democrats Sept. 18 that he wanted "assurance" Benson "won't plow under any little farmers.")

Benson accused Democrats of making "a political football" out of the agricultural "mess" which, he said, the Eisenhower Admin. had inherited from its Democratic predecessors. He conceded that he had been wrong in the 1954 campaign when he had said the farm price decline was leveling off. The Agriculture Dept. had "failed to count on . . . the continuing extremely heavy production" & its effect on prices, he said.

Benson, in a filmed interview on the NBC-TV program *Youth Wants to Know* Sept. 18, said farmers did not feel too badly off. According to recent public opinion polls, "most farmers feel ther income this year will be as good if not a little better than last year," Benson declared. This was because crops were expected to approach record yields and bring in more money despite lower prices. A similar small increase in income had been earned by farmers the past year, he reported.

Benson said in a New Orleans speech Sept. 20, however, that farmers' "total net income [in 1955] may be down as much as 5% from 1954" although "farm prices & farm incomes are going to be higher" in the future.

(Benson announced Sept. 10 that he had ordered use of unspecified "appropriate machinery" to halt declining hog prices.)

Benson's Ouster Demanded

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) in Washington Sept. 17 called Benson "directly responsible" for the farm price decline and urged his ouster.

Ex-Gov. Dan Turner of Iowa, a Republican leader in the move to nominate Mr. Eisenhower in 1952, said in Corning, Ia. Sept. 17 that "the farmer isn't breaking even," that Pres. Eisenhower "isn't getting intelligent cooperation" from the Agriculture Dept. and that Benson should resign.

Farmers met in Greenfield, Ia. Sept. 13 & Corning Sept. 15 to form a protest committee to go to Washington and demand Govt. action to stop the farm price decline. Many agreed to participate in a campaign of letters urging Benson to quit.

Democrats Explore Farm Issue

A 14-man Democratic agricultural advisory committee headed by ex-Agriculture Secy. Claude R. Wickard met in Chicago Sept. 19 to "explore all aspects of our agricultural problems." The committee included ex-Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan, ex-Agriculture Undersecretaries Albert J. Loveland, Clarence J. McCormick & M. L. Wilson, ex-Asst. Agriculture Secy. Knox T. Hutchinson & ex-AAA Admin. R. M. Evans.

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler told the committee: "Through tariffs, special tax reliefs & plain giveaways, the President has extended lavish help to his big business friends, but somehow it is wrong & immoral to save the American farmer."

Wickard said the Admin. "has not taken one single step to help the country's farmers," had not even administered "laws on the books" that would have prevented farm distress. [See pp. 303G3-304C1]

Farm Plans Proposed

Among recent proposals for aiding farmers: Natl. Grange master Herschel Newsom Sept. 15 urged negotiations for sale of farm products to the USSR lest this market "be lost to other food-exporting countries." Reps. H. Carl Andersen (R., Minn.) & Leslie C. Arends (R., Ill.) suggested Sept. 18 that overproduction be discouraged by a "land rental plan" under which the Govt. would pay at least $10 an acre to farmers for taking land out of production. Andersen, in a letter to Benson, proposed a $300 million fund for this.

Record Price Support Loss

The Ariculture Dept. reported Sept. 21 that the Govt. lost a record $799,061,464 in supporting farm prices during the fiscal year ended June 30. The previous record was $419,477,074 in fiscal 1954.

Govt. funds tied up in the price support program June 30 consisted of $2,097,814,000 in crop loans to farmers & $4,971,463,000 in farm products owned outright by the Govt. The total was more than $1 billion above the figure for June 30, 1954.

The loans included $1,094,361,157 on cotton, $469,550,944 on corn, $402,556,449 on tobacco, $32,246,062 on wheat. Owned outright by the Govt.: 975,948,155 bu. of wheat worth $2,546,979,497, $985,969,679 worth of corn, $289,569,204 worth of cotton, $169,346,589 worth of butter, $141,717,366 worth of grain sorghum, $139,874,426 worth of cheese, $124,866,960 worth of rice, $102,060,158 worth of wool. [See pp. 273G1, 257C-D3, 162C3]

The Agriculture Dept. announced Sept. 21 that in 1956 it would accept open competitive bids for up to 1,000,000 bales of surplus cotton for export sale. The price was expected to be "somewhat lower" than current minimum federal sale prices. Until the new program started, cotton export sales were to remain at 5% above the price support rate (currently 31.7¢ a lb.) plus carrying charges. [See p. 282B-C3]

Unwise Arms Cuts Denied

Vice Pres. Nixon pledged in an Omaha speech Sept. 20 the Eisenhower Admin. "will never put our desire to

Nixon Explains GOP 'Strength'

Vice Pres. Nixon, in an Indianapolis speech Sept. 17, said the Republican Party had "increased in strength" since 1952. He gave these 3 reasons: (1) Pres. Eisenhower's "immense popularity"; (2) party "unity . . . behind the President's program & leadership"; (3) "the Eisenhower program, which brought peace, prosperity & progress to America & honesty & integrity to government, is favored by an overwhelming majority of the American people." [See p. 304A1]

balance the budget ahead of our determination to maintain adequate military strength." He derided "well-intentioned warnings that the United States & the free world is being lulled into a false sense of security by the recent conciliatory moves of Soviet leaders and that as a result our strength may be reduced to inadequate levels." The estimate of necessary free world military strength had not been changed "one iota" by the Geneva conference and would be changed only by "significant deeds as well as words," Nixon said.

Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker told Michigan Republicans at a conference on Mackinac Island, Mich. Sept. 18 that criticism of U. S. defenses was unjustified, that the country would be ready if war came. [See 304A-E2]

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"Salute to Eisenhower" dinners scheduled for 100 or more locations Jan. 20 were announced by the GOP Nat'l. Com. Sept. 18 to mark the 3d anniversary of the President's inauguration. [See p. 303F2] . . . **Eisenhower Admin.'s** "failure . . . to keep its fiscal pledges" was proposed as a major 1956 campaign issue by Democratic Natl. Chrm. Butler in a letter to 2,000 party leaders Sept. 21. He said Pres. Eisenhower in 1952 "specifically pledged" to balance the budget, end deficit financing and reduce the public debt. But under the Eisenhower Admin., Butler charged, the budget was not balanced, the public debt rose $8.3 billion and the budgets had deficits totaling $9.3 billion in 3 peacetime years. [See p. 296B3] . . . **Vice Pres. Nixon,** in a telegram Sept. 20 to the San Francisco Art Comm., opposed removing from the San Francisco Art Festival a lithograph depicting him as "Dick McSmear." It was drawn by Stanford U. art instructor Victor Arnautoff. Nixon upheld both the artist's right to express his opinion & the public's right to see "his expression." . . . **Gov. George M. Leader** of Pennsylvania, speaking at Democratic rallies in San Francisco Sept. 14 & Los Angeles Sept. 15 as a substitute for ex-Pres. Truman (who was unable to attend for health reasons), urged Democrats to blame Pres. Eisenhower for shortcomings of his Admin. because "he is legitimately subject to legitimate criticism." [See p. 288B3] . . . **"We, the People,"** newly-organized political action group formed to back conservative, right-wing candidates regardless of party, held its first national meeting in Chicago Sept. 17. Harry T. Everingham of Chicago, founder & coordinator, charged that the Govt. "& other American institutions have been infiltrated & all but taken over by left-wing forces working toward socialism & world government." . . . **Dr. George S. Counts,** Columbia U. prof. emeritus of education, was elected state chairman of the Liberal Party in New York Sept. 15. He succeeded Adolph A. Berle Jr., who had resigned Aug. 7. [See Vol. XII, p. 289G]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Radar Net Deal Halted

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) disclosed Sept. 20 that the Air Force had been forced to suspend plans to have Amer. Tel. & Tel. & its Western Electric subsidiary build & operate a $2.4 billion air-raid warning radar communications network. The project had been halted by an Aug. 15 ruling of Comptroller Gen. Joseph Campbell that the AF lacked authority to contract for the system without specific Congressional authorization. The AF confirmed this but said a "representative" of Campbell had agreed to reconsider.

The project was the SAGE (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment) system, designed to make air-raid warnings virtually automatic. All radar systems in the country would be linked with SAGE, which would feed warnings to 8 combat centers & 32 direction centers to alert fighter planes, anti-aircraft batteries & guided missile units. It would require construction of some 24,000 new phone circuits & other equipment. [See Vol. XIV, p. 393F1]

McCormack, revealing that the deal called for payment to the companies of probably $240 million a year for 10 years, denounced it as a "bonanza" to big business. He charged the AF with a "secret effort to by-pass Congress." "The responsibility rests upon Pres. Eisenhower," he said.

AF spokesmen said the AF had acted under Natl. Security Council orders and had given explanations to Congressional committees concerned. They said the Govt. would pay no money until it started receiving service. If the plan should be dropped, however, the Govt. would have to pay contract cancellation costs, they declared, because contracts had been signed and work started on 2 of the centers. They conceded that the $240 million annual payments would cover the entire cost of the system although the companies would retain ownership.

(A further question involved: AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles had a $10,000-a-yr. unconditional, irrevocable pension from Western Electric, one of the firms in the deal. Arrangements for the network, however, had been made before his predecessor, Harold E. Talbott, had left as AF Secy.) [See p. 272G1-B2]

Plane-Makers' Profits High

The Senate Military Preparedness Subcom. disclosed Sept. 12 that it was laying heavy emphasis on AF "size & composition" in its study of U. S. military preparedness. It reported "increased emphasis . . . placed on aircraft production" following disclosure of Soviet progress in producing modern planes [see p. 281G1-A2]. It said that last year the net profits of the 21 U. S. aircraft manufacturers with defense contracts had been more than 60% of their net worth before taxes, 29.4% after taxes.

Legion Head Attacks Fund

American Legion Natl. Cmdr. Seaborn P. Collins Sept. 11 urged Legionnaires to "have no truck with" the Fund for the Republic or its activities. Collins, in a statement issued at Legion Hq. in Washington, charged that the fund, "headed by Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, is threatening & may succeed in crippling the national security" by "constant, loaded criticism of Congressional & Admin. efforts to resist Communist infiltration."

Collins said Hutchins was "peculiarly unsuited" to head a major opinion-forming organization because of Hutchins' alleged doubt that Communist subversion threatened the U. S. Collins charged that the Ford Foundation, which had financed the fund, was spending millions of dollars to harm the nation.

Hutchins, rejecting Collins' charges, replied in New York Sept. 11 that the fund's purpose "is to defend the American principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence & the Constitution." He said the fund was not part of the Ford Foundation but had been made independent by the foundation so that it could "feel free" to follow its own policies. The foundation had "not sought to exert influence over the fund," he said.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Sept. 17

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U. S. Treasury			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,682	*$21,682	*$21,809
Currency circulation	*$30,520	*$30,436	*$30,073
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$24,074	*$24,171	*$20,829
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,018,187,842	$7,627,010,025	$10,094,112,228
N.Y. Stock Exchange			
Stock sales (shares)	13,102,207	9,703,410	10,400,858
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	200.95	198.85	166.02
Bond sales (par value)	$29,410,100	$21,085,000	$14,499,980
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	98.47	98.60	101.36
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)‡	141,244	94,978	71,358
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,655,250	9,100,946	6,666,907
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,470,000	9,730,000	7,823,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,155	*10,706	*8,808
Carloadings (cars)	[b]708,575	794,192	601,525
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.47½	$2.45⅜	$2.62⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.55⅜	$1.53⅞	$1.92¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.347	$.3425	$.355
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$44.17	$43.83	$29.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.26	$6.19	$6.69
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]111.4	111.1	¶110.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]108	125	97
Failures (Sept. 8)‡	205	215	168
	Aug.	July	Aug. 1954
New incorps.‡	10,983	10,893	9,041

*In millions **N. Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 7 [b]Sept. 10 [c]Sept. 3 [d]Sept. 13

The fund's board of directors Sept. 15 upheld the fund's purposes & activities and called Collins "misinformed." It said that "from the beginning" it had "held that the major factor affecting civil liberties today is the menace of communism & Communist influence in this country." It added that "coupled with this threat is the grave danger to civil liberties in methods that may be used to meet the threat." The board promised to "continue to conduct the educational work in which it is engaged on the lines that it has laid down."

Irving Breakstone, past commander of the Legion's Illinois Dept. and chairman of the Illinois Bar Assn.'s Com. on American Citizenship, released in Chicago Sept. 18 a letter to Collins in which he revealed that the Fund for the Republic was a principal financial supporter of the Legion's Americanism program in Illinois. This program, called "Education for Freedom," had been "praised . . . highly" by Collins himself, Breakstone declared. [See pp. 288A-D1, 194G2; Vol. XIV, 424E1-C3]

Legion Unit Clears UNESCO

A special American Legion committee headed by past Natl. Cmdr. Ray Murphy denounced as unfounded charges that the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. was in any way communistic. The committee's findings were reported by the AP Sept. 10.

The committee also said: UNESCO was "not favorable toward world government"; its programs & functions did not "tend toward world government"; the U. S. mission to UNESCO "individually & as a group are strongly opposed to world government"; "UNESCO is not atheistic." Rejecting 2 other charges, the committee reported "no record" that Alger Hiss had anything to do with forming UNESCO or that Harry Dexter White had any connection with UNESCO. [See Vol. XIV, p. 236D-E3]

LATIN AMERICA

Revolt Unseats Peron

The 10-yr. regime of Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón ended Sept. 19 when he resigned after a widespread 3-day revolt by Army & Navy forces. The rebels, reportedly led by Brig. Gen. Dalmiro Felix Videla Belaguer, 50, who had been accused a week earlier of instigating an insurrection at the Rio Cuarto army base [see p. 306G2], took control of widely separated points in southern provinces plus the city of Cordoba on Sept. 16—exactly 3 mo. after an abortive revolt by Navy forces was staged in Buenos Aires June 16 [see p. 210A1]. Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi, an anti-Peronist, was chosen Sept. 21 to head a new Govt. as Provisional President.

Fighting Widespread

Despite Peronist Govt. contentions that the Navy was loyal, Loyalist planes attacked the rebel-manned destroyers *Cervantes* and *Rioja* near Buenos Aires Sept. 16. The *Cervantes* was interned in Uruguay while the *Rioja* returned to Argentina after unloading casualties. 2,500 insurgent naval troops captured the port city of Bahia Blanca Sept. 16, and the Navy, under control of Adm. Juan Rojas, claimed full control of the air & coast after setting up a blockade and advising all foreign planes & ships to avoid Argentine ports. On the same day, however, the Govt. radio announced that rebel garrisons at Rio Santiago and Curuzu Cuatia had fallen.

Capital Declared 'Open City'

The rebel-held naval station at Puerto Belgrano Sept. 18 threatened to bombard Buenos Aires unless Perón surrendered. A Govt. communiqué issued Sept. 18 declared Buenos Aires an open city and appealed to the rebels not to bomb it. Within Buenos Aires Sept. 18 the Govt. radio told the people that the city was being guarded by 50 jet planes & 30 heavy bombers. Gen. Confed. of Labor head Hugo di Pietro broadcast an appeal Sept. 18 that workers join Govt. forces against the rebels.

More Forces Join Rebels

2d Army commander Gen. Julio Alberto Lagos said he and his troops in Mendoza had joined the rebels and reported that Army & AF units in Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis also had done so.

A news blackout was declared by the Perón Govt. Sept. 18, and correspondents were permitted to file only official communiqués.

Peron Resigns

Perón resigned Sept. 19. A 3-man military junta composed of Gen. Emilio Forcher, Gen. Angel Juan Mani & Brig. Gen. Carlos Adolfo Wirth immediately took command of the Loyalist forces, ordered a cease-fire and entered into negotiations with the rebels.

Perón's resignation (and that of his entire Cabinet), broadcast by War Min. Gen. Franklin Lucero, said Perón had offered to "leave the Govt." previously, "if that would be a solution to the present political problems," but that he had been prevented by circumstances from doing so. "Now" he would "insist . . . on offering this solution." He said he suffered "a deep wound in his soul" for the people's "martyrdom" and it was his "love for the people [which] induces me toward every personal resignation." He then asked asylum of Paraguayan Amb. Juan R. Chaves Sept. 20 and reportedly was given it aboard a Paraguayan gunboat, which was still in Buenos Aires harbor Sept. 21. Lucero announced his own resignation Sept. 19 and reportedly was given asylum in the Spanish Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Crowds Acclaim Resignation

News of Perón's downfall was greeted by joyful crowds in Buenos Aires where thousands paraded in the streets shouting "liberty, liberty." Roman Catholic Archbishop Santiago Cardinal Copello, in his first official broadcast Sept. 19 since the outbreak of church-state hostilities last November, urged the people to work & restore peace. Demonstrations continued Sept. 20 in Mar Del Plata after rebel naval units had shelled the seaside port. Mobs invaded the local Gen. Confed. of Labor hq. and sacked the building.

Lonardi Named President

Wide World
GEN. LONARDI

Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi, 59, a rebel leader, announced in Cordoba Sept. 20 that he would take over as Provisional President. Insurgent officers in Cordoba revealed that hundreds of people had been killed in defense of the city from Loyalist forces. Political prisoners in Buenos Aires were ordered released Sept. 21, including Rear Adm. Olivieri and Rear Adm. Samuel Tornazo Calderon. Navy Capt. Autoro Real was named Secy. Gen. of the new Govt. Sept. 21, and Commodore Julio Cesar Krause was named Secy. of Forgn. Relations.

Facts on Lonardi: Born Sept. 15, 1896 in Entre Rios province. Father was Italian-born army band leader, mother a native of France. Commissioned a 2d lieutenant after graduation from military academy at age 20. Taught mathematics & tactics at academy. Rose to power in 1943 "Colonel's Revolution" which also was responsible for Perón's rise. Military attaché in Washington for 9 mo. 1947, then commander of 3d Army; was forced to retire in 1951 after he wrote to Perón denouncing President's idea to make his wife, the late Eva Perón, Vice Pres. Jailed for 8 mo. after being involved in attempt to overthrow Govt.; later sold insurance, helped operate factory owned by his MIT-graduate son. Accused of complicity in assassination plot & believed to be plotting against Perón since 1954. Devout Roman Catholic, not considered a "political" general.

OBITUARIES

Leopold Stennett Amery, 81, British Conservative Party elder statesman (first elected to Commons 1911), Colonial Secy. 1924-29, Secy. of State for India & Burma 1940-45; Sept. 16 in London. (His son, John, was hanged for treason in 1945 for broadcasting for the Nazis.) [See Vol. V, pp. 217C, 239G]

Judge Thomas Mercer Backhouse, 52, British Army prosecutor of Josef Kramer ("Beast of Belsen"); Sept. 16 near Nottingham, Eng. [See Vol. V, p. 395M]

Cmdr. Harold Terry Bartlett, 68, U. S. Navy aviation pioneer; Sept. 3 in San Francisco.

Neil Burkinshaw, 59, Washington lawyer who, as Asst. U. S. Attorney in Dist. of Columbia, helped win conviction of Harry Sinclair in Teapot Dome case, later helped defend Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted Lindbergh baby killer; Sept. 20 in Washington.

Robert Butler, 58, Minnesota shipbuilder, contractor & banker, first

U. S. Amb. to Australia (1946-48), Amb. to Cuba 1948-51; in New York of heart attack. [See Vol. XI, p. 36A-B]

Francis A. Countway, 79, pres. Lever Bros, Ltd. 1913-46; Sept. 19 in Boston.

Rep. John D. Dingell, 61, New Deal Democrat who represented Michigan's 15th Cong. Dist. (Detroit) since 1932; Sept. 19 in Washington. (His death cut Democratic House membership to 231 vs. 203 Republicans.) [See pp. 99F3, 4F1]

Dr. Robert Hurtin Halsey, 82, N. Y. physician, co-founder & ex-pres. Amer. Heart Assn.; Sept. 15 in Stanstead, Que.

Lord Inverforth (Andrew K. Weir), 90, British shipping executive, pres. Cable & Wireless, Ltd., Munitions Min. 1919-21; Sept. 17 in London.

Dr. Abraham Levinson, 67, pediatrician, authority on mental retardation in children; Sept. 17 in Chicago.

George McLeay, 63, Australian Shipping & Supply Min., veteran of other Cabt. posts; Sept. 14 in Adelaide.

Carl Milles, 80, Swedish-born (U. S. citizen since 1945) sculptor & art collector; Sept. 19 in Stockholm.

Mrs. Morehead (Helen Irving Mitchell) Patterson, 46, wife of Pres. Eisenhower's special atomic advisor; Sept. 18 in London. [See p. 123E1]

Dr. Charles Solomon, 59, intl. authority on drugs & internal medicine; Sept. 15 in Brooklyn of heart attack.

SPORTS

Marciano Beats Moore

Rocky Marciano, 31, of Brockton, Mass. made his 6th successful defense of the world heavyweight boxing title when he knocked out Archie Moore, 38, of San Diego, world lightheavyweight champion, in 1 min. 19 sec. of the 9th round in Yankee Stadium, New York Sept. 21. It was Marciano's 49th pro victory without defeat. His weigh-in 188¼ lb., Moore 188. The fight attracted 61,574 spectators and $940,000 gross gate receipts plus $1,125,000 TV transmission to theaters in 92 cities, $35,000 for radio rights. Marciano earned $340,997.28, Moore $170,498.64. [See pp. 211F3, 172B2]

Other Winners

Golf: Harvie Ward, 29, of San Francisco won the U. S. amateur championship at the Richmond, Va. Country Club Sept. 17 by a 9 & 8 victory over William Hyndman of Philadelphia. Ted Kroll of Bethesda, Md. won the $4,000 first prize of the $20,000 *Daily News* open at Philadelphia's Cobbs Creek course Sept. 18. . . . **Motor-boat race:** Danny Foster, driving Guy Lombardo's hydroplane *Tempo VII,* finished 3d in the 15-mile final heat of the President's Cup race (on the Potomac, Washington, Sept. 18) but was declared winner. Chuck Thompson & George Simon, first & 2d respectively in the *Miss Pepsi & Miss United States,* were disqualified for jumping the gun. [See Vol. XIV, p. 320B2]

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Hank Greenberg, 44, was signed Sept. 14 to continue as Cleveland (AL) gen. mgr. through 1956.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hurricanes. At least 166 persons were reported killed, 100 missing and 1,000 injured due to destructive winds and floods in the central & northern Gulf Coast area of Mexico where Hurricane Hilda struck Sept. 19. Tampico was the major city most heavily damaged. . . . Hurricane Ione inflicted 5 deaths and an estimated $85-100 million damage, including destruction of much of the state's peanut crop, in eastern North Carolina Sept. 19 with wind & flood damage heaviest in New Bern. North Carolina, previously granted $1 million by Pres. Eisenhower for repair of damage inflicted by hurricanes Connie & Diane, was authorized by the President Sept. 20 to receive "such funds as may be necessary" to repair damage caused by Ione. . . . The U. S. Commerce Dept estimated Sept. 16 that floods caused by hurricane Diane in northeastern states in August had inflicted $157 million worth of damage on industrial establishments ($72,515,000 in Conn., $66,000,000 in Mass., $9,324,480 in Pa., $5,750,000 in R.I., $3,070,000 in N.J., $382,500 in N.Y.). The Amer. Red Cross received a $25,000 contribution from the Russian Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies Sept. 21 to a fund for flood & hurricane relief in the northeastern area. Other major contributions among the $291,800 total received from foreign countries: $100,000 from the Dominican Republic Govt., $100,000 from D. R. ex-Pres. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, $50,000 from the Australian Govt. [See p. 300C2]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Milton Schwartz, 49, a bartender, & his wife, Rosalie, 42, a beautician, were held after a magistrate's hearing in Philadelphia Sept. 19 on charges of committing the abortion that resulted in the death of Doris Jean Ostreicher. Mrs. Ostreicher's mother, Mrs. Gertrude Silver, 49, who allegedly arranged for the abortion, also was charged with complicity in the case but was undergoing hospital treatment for bereavement shock. [See p. 300F2]

Ex-N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey announced Sept. 20 that he would leave Sept. 24 for a 4-week round-the-world air tour with stops at 11 countries. The trip was "not official in any way," he said, although he would be a government guest in several countries which had sent him government invitations. [See p. 52F3] . . . **Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,** returning to New York Sept. 19 after her 3d round-the-world trip, said she believed "the Soviets have decided that war is suicidal for everybody" but had not given up "the idea of communizing the world." [See p. 164E3] . . . **Diego Rivera** was reported Sept. 15 in Moscow's Botvinsky Hospital for treatment of skin cancer with radio-active isotopes. Despite denials, it was reported that Rivera, 68, actually had married Emma Hurtado, 38, July 29 (his 5th marriage, her 2d). [See p. 276B-C2] . . . **Arthur Blowers,** 62, a Ticonderoga, N.Y. taxi driver, testified in Riverhead, N.Y. Sept. 10 that he (not the late William K. Vanderbilt Jr.) was the father of Mrs. Dora K. Blowers' 3 children. He said he had applied for a marriage license but never had married Mrs. Blowers. Mrs. Blowers, who claimed a share of Vanderbilt's $35 million estate, testified that she never knew Blowers but that Vanderbilt, using the name Arthur Blowers, had married her in Stamford, Conn. in 1925. [See p. 180A3] . . . **H. Sanders Anglea,** Nashville, Tenn. vice mayor, became sovereign grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at a convention in Chicago Sept. 21. Lidwell S. Bridges of Baton Rouge, La. was elected to succeed him as deputy grand master. . . . **Nicolas Reisini,** head of the Robin International export-import firm of New York, was denied reentry to the U. S. after crossing the border from El Paso, Tex. to Juarez, Mexico Aug. 1 in order to reenter as a permanent resident. Reisini, owner of sole rights to Cinerama outside the U.S., said he was a Greek Catholic born in Salonika. He denied that he was a Russian Jew born in Russia or Harbin, Manchuria.

Married: Canadian 1948 Olympic skating champ Barbara Ann Scott, 27, to Chicago press agent Tom King, 31; in Toronto Sept. 17 (her first, his 2d). [See Vol. IX, p. 44K-L] . . . Milton Eisenhower Jr., 24, the President's nephew (& son of Pennsylvania State U.'s president), Pan American Airways traffic analyst, to ex-teacher Sally Ann Booth, 22; in Florala, Ala., Sept. 17. . . . Cynthia Taft, Charles P. Taft's daughter (& granddaughter of Pres. William Howard Taft), to Donald E. Morris; in Cincinnati Sept. 18.

Birthdays: James Cash Penney, founder-head of 1,655-store (U.S.' largest) J. C. Penney Co. retail clothing chain, was 80 Sept. 16. . . . Greta Garbo was 50 Sept. 18.

Govt. tax cases: Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald, alleged "fixer" of tax cases for others, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Baltimore Sept. 14 on charges of cheating the Govt. of $98,212 in taxes on his own 1949-51 income by filing "false & fraudulent" returns. Arrested in Washington Sept. 15, he was brought to Baltimore and freed on $10,000 bail. [See p. 260B3] . . . Colorado Republican Party Chrmn. Charles A. Haskell, 49, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Denver Sept. 14 on charges of failing to file a return on his 1951 income. U. S. Atty. Donald E. Kelley said Haskell had been notified by the Internal Revenue Svc. 2 years ago and had paid full tax, interest & penalties.